curse rather than a blessing; into a great frame of unequal government, not founded on popular representation, but founded in the grossest inequalities; and I think, if it go om—for there is danger that it will go on—that this Government will be broken up. I resist it to-day, and always; whoever falters or whoever falls, I resist; although I see that all the partents are discourages. Would be I see that all the portents are discouraging. Would to God I could auspicate good influences! Would to God that those who think with me on this subject had strong-er support! Would that we could stand where we would desire to stand! But with few or alone my position is fixed. If there were time I would gladly awaken the country. I believe the country will be awakened—it may be too late—but supported or unsupported, by the blessing of God I shall do my duty. I see well enough all the sinister indications, but I am sustained by a deep and conscientious sense of duty, and while supported by that feeling of duty, and while such great interests are at stake, I shall defy all augury, and sake no constitutions of the content of the ask no omen but my country's cause !

WASHINGTON.

" Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1848.

Another Member of the House of Representatives of the United States has departed this life, being the third since Congress met, all three of whom were in an ill state of health when they came to Washington at the opening of the session. The Hon. J. M. HOLLEY, one of the Representatives from the State of New York, is the member whose death his colleagues and associates are called three months ago in faint hope of preserving his life. His family passed through this city a night or two ago, his remains having been sent round to New York by water; and on Saturday last respect was paid to his memory by appropriate speeches and votes in both Houses of Congress.

THE PASSING EVENTS IN FRANCE.

The news which the last Steamer brought from France will soon be followed by other News which will enable the true friends of freedom-the friends of the ascendency and supremacy of law and order, without which freedom is but an empty name-to determine how far they and the friends of humanity may congratulate one another on the issue of the events which are now passing in France. The Liverpool steamer Caledonia, which was to sail, and doubtless did sail, on the 11th instant for Boston, is to-day in the thirteenth day of her passage, and her news may be expected within a few days, possibly by Sunday or Monday.

In the mean time various opinions are held by those who indulge in speculations as to what course events will take; which opinions are sensibly and concisely summed up in the Baltimore Patriot now before us, as follows:

"It is held in some quarters to be settled that a · Republican form of Government will be at least tried in France. There seems to be no doubt that public · opinion there is in favor of this form of Government, and that eventually the people will be satisfied with · nothing else. But then a Republic requires for its establishment men of the purest patriotism, who have influence with the people, and who, wise in council and decided in action, will devote them-' selves fearlessly and honestly to the work of erecting it. There must also be a corresponding feel-' ing of moderation, justice, and patriotism among . the people. Whether the men who are necessary · for this work are to be found in France, and are in a position to act; and whether the people are · prepared to aid and support them in their efforts,

"On the other hand, there are those who think that when the feeling of sudden excitement which · caused the rejection of the young Count of Paris
is making preparations to set out for the frontier. when this sudden feeling of excitement shall have · Regent.

" Others look for disorders, violence, and all tho excesses that followed the revolution which displaced the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty, and prepared the way for the rule of Napoleon.'

The following language from a Democratic organ, on the occasion of the late intelligence from France, has so much more rationality in it than any thing which the Executive organ has had to say upon the subject that it is a pleasure to transfer it to our

FROM THE HARRISBURG "DEMOCRATIC UNION."

"God speed this good work to a happy conclusion. May the French people show themselves worthy of freedom. Let them bear in mind that . there is a vast difference between freedom and them. May there be raised up for them in this hour of tumult a man equal to the exigency, who shall assume the command and become the Father of his Country. May Providence send them a man like unto Washington-one who will see his own elevation in his country's welfare-one who will follow his ambition in the prosperity of " the people!"

The calm and philosophic Editor of the Charleston Evening News speculates upon the subject in part as follows:

"Another revolution in France was not among unexpected occurrences. Recent signs were but too significant of coming changes. The progress. however, from inception to execution has been of startling rapidity, as the opening of the scene has been marked by circumstances of appalling hor-ror. The Parisians, from what is apparent on · the surface of affairs, have made a sodden plunge · into civil convulsion. The drama of revolution 4 has indeed opened with a bloody prologue. The 4 strife of arms and the effusion of blood were only episodes in the revolution of the three days, as the catastrophe was most fortunate. In the present conflict the triumph of the bayonet and the destruction of life compose the main incidents of the plot, so far as it has been acted out. The contrivers of this revolution are not, we suspect, among the class of safe republicans; but ultra-· democracy has recruited its ranks from the unquiet spirits which Paris embosoms, who are unfit for civil pursuits, and would flesh their swords in ' any quarrel which was thrown up by the chances of politics."

The Charleston Courier concludes its specula tions on the subject with the following sentiment. which will find a sincere response in the breast of every honest statesman or philanthropist :

" Heaven only can save the world from the disgrace and horror of general warfare, wherein the gainers are but few, the victims are humanity thoroughly cleaned and fumigated.

An old citizen of New York breathed his last a few days ago, having been for some time quite ill from pleurisy. Mr. ELAN BLISS, formerly of the house of Hastings, Etheredge, & Bliss, booksellers, at Boston, and afterwards of Ge firm of Bliss & White, for very many years in New York. He was quite eminent in his business, and occupied a store at the corner of Trinity churchyard, Broadway. His house was the publisher of many works that attained popularity and renown.

The Privileges of Leaf Year.—An old lady of the town of Brighton a short time since made an agreement with a neighbor to sell a farm on which herself and husband resident that her worthy liege lord was legally bound to sign the deed, and could not be convinced but that she had a perfect right to control not only this matter but to make whatever bargains the pleased during the present year by virtue of the privileges of her sex. The last we heard of the matter the paper had not been signed, but the old lady insisted that she was right.

MORE SPECULATIONS ON FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The New York "Morning Star" of Tuesday has the subjoined article, containing some new views in relation to the late events in Paris, which we submit to our readers for what they are worth, with the single remark, that, if sustained by letters the English press.

FROM THE NEW YORK STAR OF TUESDAY.

Letters have been received in this city by several respect le French houses, from intelligent sources, which give a very rational view of the objects and intentions of this revolut It has been long anticipated, from the advanced age of the King and his determination of placing the government of his cessor, the infant Count DE PARIS, under the control of one of his own sons, when it was the desire and determination of the Opposition to have the young king placed under a regency composed of distinguished men from the people.

They knew that if the Duke of Aunals was Regent, that M. Guizor would be in fact the king, and at all the meetings and secret caucusses of the opposition in the Chambers this point was positively insisted upon, when the attack upon the press and the opposition to the reform banquet hastened the evolution. There is a small Bonaparte party in France, very large Democratic party, and also a large number in favor of a constitutional monarchy. But, among the best informed of the Opposition, there are no serious thoughts of a republic, and the masses, unlike the revolution of 1789, have no lead-

ers. They wish such a monarchy as England, with a res ponsible Ministry, which governs, and they are indifferent bout the monarch. This is the French intelligence received to mourn. He died in Florida, whither he went in this city, and, without more information on this subject, it may have the appearance of being correct. The people will demand reform and some additional rights, but if the revolution is not promptly closed—if the spirit and excitement reaches every part of France, it is hard to say when it will terminate and what may not grow out of it. We look with great anxiety for the next arrival.

The New York Express also briefly refers to the views held by Frenchmen in that city, in the

"We understand that the French Consul General in this city has received no private advices or special despatches on subject from France, and is not prepared to express any pinions with regard to the probable result of the revolution. Well informed French gentlemen, however, think it possible that a Regency may yet be formed, and very probably with the Duchess of Orleans at the head, in which case they think affairs will soon settle down peaceably; but, if a republic is insisted on, the same gentlemen apprehend a great deal of dif. I presume, and I have already advantageous offers from pubficulty and a protracted civil war."

FURTHER FROM PARIS. The New York Courrier des Etats Unis of

Wednesday has the following additional items from

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1848. All danger has ceased. The complete silence which reigned towards midnight, an account of the barricades, which prevented the passage of all vehicles, appeared strange and unearthly. The most profound calm existed through the night, broke only from time to time by the qui vive of an amateur sentinel, who wished to prove his vigilance. The red banner has been every where unfurled in place of the tri-color.

The journals nearly all appear on a single half sheet, printed on one side only.

A notice, signed LEDRU ROLIN, assigns the direction he Fine Arts to the Minister of the Interior, and orders that the Jury of Exhibition be named by election.

Col. DEMOULIN, the old aid-de-camp of the Emperor, has en appointed to the command of the Louvie. At five o'clock the Provisional Government assembled at

e Hotel de Ville, sorrounded by the people, armed and full of generous enthusiasm. Louis Blanc proclaimed the republic, in the midst of tremenduous applause LAMARTINE had already addressed the people in the great hall, and excited the most profound feeling. LEDRE ROLLY, who followed him, made, it is said, a most remarkable address

Generals Beneau and LAMORICIERE then advanced to offer their service. The first was then named Commander of the first division of the military and Minister of War. The second

The act of abdication signed by the King before leaving the passed away, there will be a change of purpose, Tuileries is, it is said, exceedingly laconic, and conceived very and the form of monarchy be re-established, with nearly in these terms : " I abdicate to the hands of the French the young Count as King and the Duchess as People, on the head of my grandson, the crown which I have received from the French Nation."

REFORM MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE .-- We leave for of Europe, in order to give place to the letter of our correspondent at Rome, giving an account of the recent reforms in Italy. The observer at this distance cannot look upon the spasmodic move-ments in favor of a nominal liberty throughout the whole south of Europe without a sort of shudder, and without repeating to himself the old formula that " change is not reform." The Parisian populace, in the moment of struggle, show their notions of liberty by cutting down trees upon the Boulevards, tearing up rails upon the roads, and burning down buildings at the stations. The Italian populace appear to be only restrained from violence by cautions and condescensions from the · anarchy—between liberty and licentiousness. Pope. None of the changes have been bloodless, May the great men whom the people have called none of them have yet settled down into a peacenone of them have yet settled down into a peaceupon temporarily to control the destinies of ful and regular social organization. From all appearances, it will probably be long before we can look upon the state of the continent of Europe as one of peace, order, and good government.

[Boston Daily Advertiser.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

GEN. SCOTT.-The following is a copy of the general orders of Gen. Scott, on retiring from his ommand of the army :

General Orders, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, No. 39. 5 Mexico, Feb. 18, 1848 No. 39. S Mexico, Feb. 18, 1848.

By instructions of the President of the United States, just received, Major General Scott turns over the command of this army to Major General Butler, who will immediately enter upon duty accordingly. In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign—a small part of whose glory has been, from position, reflected on the senior officer—Major General Scott is happy to be relieved by a General of established merit and distinction in the service of his country.

tion in the service of his country.

By command of Major General Scorr H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

THE TRIBUTE MONEY .- It would seem that the ontribution levied by Gen. Scott is being collected in the provinces occupied by our army. The fol-lowing is an order of Gen. Twiggs on the subject:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

Notice is hereby given that immediate steps will be taken to collect the amount of revenue laid by the Governor-in-chief of the American army on the different States of this republic. The State of Vera Cruz being divided into four districts—Orizaba and Cordova, Jalapa, Vera Cruz, and Acayucan—the proportion from the district of Vera Cruz amounts to \$75,529, of which three instalments are now due.

By order of Brig. Gen. Twinsa.

By order of Brig. Gen. Twasas: W. T. H. BROOKS, A. A. A. G.

THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION .- We learn from the Boston Transcript that the U. S. ship Supply arrived at Port Mahon on the 6th of January from Gibraltar, and would sail about the first of February for the East. Commander Lynch had been very seriously sick of the small-pox, but was recov- bridge constructed at Wheeling, Virginia, of 1,000 feet span, ering. His son and one of the sailors had also been attacked is his designing. I shall keep your readers advised of every with the same disease and had recovered. There were no other important progress in the great national work, whose fire cases on board, and none apprehended. The ship had been

THE PRIVILEGES OF LEAP YEAR. - An old lady of the

THE DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.

For the communication of the letter from Mr. LAYARD (one of the bringers-to-light of the late signal discoveries among the ruins of perhaps the eldest of cities) out of which we take the subjoined extracts, we are indebted to a friend of the very from intelligent persons residing in the capital of deserving artist (MINER KELLOGG) to whom the France, they are entitled to as much weight, at least, letter is addressed. Mr. Layard writes, it will be as the speculations which have reached us through perceived, merely for the eye of a friend, on occasion of enclosing his acknowledgments for an honor conveyed to him by one of our learned societies, through that friend. His letter, however, gives interesting particulars in regard to the reception which his novel researches have met in England, the extent of his forthcoming publication of them, and, incidentally, some little intelligence of the sculptor towards whom our public attention is, in this country, so much directed. It should be recollected that East as an artist, bringing home a portfolio rich with Eastern manners and scenes, sketched on the spot. We take it for granted that it was in the course of this voyage of study that he became intimate with Mr. Layard, who was at that time an attaché of the British Embassy under Sir Stratford Canning to Constantinople, and is, we believe, still connected with it. Mr. L. writes as follows: " CHELTENHAM, JANUARY 16, 1848.

"I was quite delighted to see your handwriting again, wher few days ago I received your letter of the 15th November, with the diploma of the New York Ethnological. I reached home for Christmas day, after having been detained three months at Constantinople. As you may well conceive, since my return I have not had a moment to myself; for what with mestic rejoicings and general honors, I have been in one continual movement and excitement. I was gratified to find that the results of my labor had created much more interest in England than I could possibly have expected, and that those connected with art and interested in early history were really enthusiastic on the subject : so much so indeed that the Trustecs of the British Museum are desirous of doing every thing that I think right, and it is probable that ere long a very fine work will be published at the public expense, containing all the drawings (about 230) and inscriptions. I am to write and publish a small descriptive and popular work, for my own advantage, just sufficient to satisfy the public curiosity about Nineveh and the excavations. It will contain an account of the works carried on, a slight sketch of the history of Nineveh, a short inquiry into the manners, customs, and religion of the Assyrians, my own adventures in Assyria, and a little information on the language and character, with an account of the progress made in deciphering. There will be two volumes

"I took Florence on my way expressly to see your Powen. Although I was disappointed (and very greatly too) in the first, I was greatly gratified in seeing Power, and can assure you left Florence with as high an admiration for his genius and character as you can have, although unfortunately I was only able to pass an hour or two with him, my stay being so short. I showed him all my drawings, and, as you may suppose, passed a very pleasant morning with him, old Kirkup and Migliarini, all enthusiastic in seeing my drawings, and persons worth showing such things to. Two hours spent in this way go far towards recompensing one for any labor and

He then goes on to mention the pleasure with which he has heard, on his return home, of the rising reputation and prosperity of his two American friends: says he trusts that his drawings will more than equal those of the French expedition, white they will cost little more than a tenth of their price: his, that is to say, about £10, (not a shilling a piece,) while the French come to nearly £100

"I am ordered out in May, and am named commissione for the settlement of the boundaries between Turkey and Persia. I wish I had you with me during my commission. for I shall visit a most interesting country, totally unknown, and with magnificent subjects for such a pencil as yours."

The country here alluded to is probably the interior and eastern parts of Asia Minor, as yet almost untouched by antiquarian explorers; and offering, beyond a doubt, a rich field of the most interesting classic remains.

The Migliarini mentioned by Mr. L. is, no doubt, the Professor of Archeology attached to the Grand Ducal Gallery of Florence.

HONORS TO MR. ADAMS AT RICHMOND.

It is a gratification to know that the People of her sister States, by the scurvy treatment given by of Representatives in honor of the memory of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Tuesday last was honorably set apart by the citizens of Richmond to render a proper tribute of respect to the memory of that distinguished statesman. During the day business of almost every kind was suspended, the flags waved at half-mast, minute guns were fired, &c.; and a large funereal procession, composed of Members of the State Legislature, the Military Companies, the Odd Fellows, the Sons of Temperance, and Citizens generally, proceeded through the prin pal streets to one of the churches, where an address on the virtues of the deceased was delivered by A. JUDSON CRANE, Esq. All the ceremonies were of a solemn and impressive character, and so conduct-ed as to reflect the highest credit on the citizens of Richmond, without distinction of party.

BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The New York Courier has the following letter describing the first transit across the whirlpool of

Your readers have not forgotten, I am persuaded, a sketch which I gave of the famous Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge, and which, from the interesting nature of the subject of which it treated, was extensively copied.

The work is begun, and the first crossing has been made I am fortunately enabled to send to the Courier some thrilling facts connected with this journey, such as no man in the new world ever before made.

"I raised," says the distinguished Engineer, "my first little wire cable on Saturday, and anchored it securely both in Canada and New York. To-day (March 13) I tightened it up, and suspended below it an iron basket, which I had caused to be prepared for the purpose, and which is attached to pulleys along the cable.
"On this little machine I crossed over to Canada, ex-

changed salutations with our friends there, and returned again, all in fifteen minutes. The wind was high and the weather cold, but yet the trip was very interesting to me, up as I was two hundred and forty feet above the Rapid, and viewing as I did, from the centre of the river, one of the most sublime prospects which nature has prepared on this earth of ours.

"The machinery did not work as smoothly as I wished,

any body may cross in safety.' The view from the centre of the bridge must have been glorious, but whether sufficiently so to have repaid the adventurous architect for his perilous journey, I leave to the romantic eaders of the Courier to imagine. I understand that a lady has since the above date made the daring transit.

I have watched the progress of this great work anxiously The Engineer is writing his name in iron letters on the record of useful men. This is not his only achievement. The usefulness to man (the object of all right labor) I chronicle to-day. I trust it may be ages before any one shall be able to say in respect to this bridge of the cataract : "The last link is broken."

ELECTION OF CHIEF OF ONONDAGA TRIBE.—At a meet ing of the Onondaga tribe of Indians with the Oneida tribe, at Onondaga Castle, on the 10th of March, 1848, at the Council House, DAVID HILL, late one of the chiefs of the Chief, by the voice of both nations .- Onondaga Standard.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 22, 1848.

The late important news from France is the engrossing topic of interest in this city, as it must be wherever it is received throughout the civilized world. Business is in a meaof what has already reached us, they will stand still and wait American) by an immense gathering in the leading for more light. All kinds of stocks of course decline, and are Mexico, and received a fresh impulse on the ratification of the year of great business activity. But a new current of events has w set in, whose force and effect time only can develop. The general impression here seems to be that the movement in Paris to France. The French Courier here, whose editor is deemed to be a good judge of French politics, expresses the belief that a republic will be directly established and maintained. Whether it be or not, however, the probabity is that the revolution in Paris has precipitated a crisis which must agitate Europe for years. The condition of things there must put a new face upon business and financial affairs in this country, moulding them into new forms and directing them into new channels. Scenes may open which may create new and great demands for the products of our country, great demands for our ship-

ping, and which may transfer much of the capital of Europe

our shores, whether for our benefit or not must depend

much upon the wisdom and prudence by which our national

affairs shall be directed. If the public interests and relations

of the country are all kept right, the people themselves will know how to improve the circumstances and advantages which may have a bearing on private interests. There is a good deal of excitement in the city, particularly among the masses of foreign population. Several public neetings have been held, many speeches made, and resoluons adopted, and arrangements are in progress for a mass meeting and a grand demonstration in honor of the revolution called for, the evident voice of the majority was expressed in one shout of dissent, which continued for several moments. Paris. There was a large meeting last evening at the Shakspeare hotel, of people of almost every country in Europe, at which some enthusiastic and some radical speeches ere made, and some very good and some very questionable esolutions adopted, with a great amount of cheering and noise. Among the resolutions adopted was one to raise a fund of one nillion of dollars to aid in the emancipation of Ireland. A ubscription to this fund was opened on the spot, and large numbers contributed their mite, from ten dollars downward. One person contributed two cents, declaring it to be for the purpose of purchasing "the first ball cartridge to be fired in ne cause of Ireland." A new association was formed at this neeting "having for its object the redemption of Ireland." An executive committee of twenty-five was appointed to superntend the future operations of the association, the managenent of its funds, calling meetings, &c. Another resolution

and's difficulty, and Ireland's opportunity." Copies of these proceedings were ordered to be sent to the resident of the United States, Members of Congress, &cc. and to be "published in the Washington Union;" which means perhaps a ridiculous attempt to raise a little Locofoco thunder out of the affairs of Europe.)

ras adopted to send two agents to France "to watch Eng-

Judge Woodbury arrived here this morning from Washngton on his way eastward. I observed some of his political friends around him at one of the hotels. He looked in good health and spirits.

FROM GEN. WOOL'S ARMY.

BUENA VISTA, (MEXICO,) FEB. 20, 1848. MESSAS. EDITORS: Not having had a mail here for seveal weeks, or reliable information from home or any other quarter touching the prospects of peace, or the proceedings of our Congress on the subject of our relations with this country, (of course the absorbing topic amongst us all here,) there is very naturally great and general impatience at the delay, and much curiosity to know what are to be the movements, if any, of the troops on this line; whether to indulge hopes of a speedy restoration to our homes, as the prevailing rumors of e day incline us almost against our judgment to expect, or whether we shall suddenly receive orders to strike deeper into which are likely to arise, all entitled to the gravest and most "the bowels of the land," and join in the pursuit of that serious consideration, it becomes the Whig voters of the State jack-o'-lantern phantom-like object of "conquering a peace." of Maryland to keep an eye to their organization, and, in Let our first destination be forward or backward, a movement whatever situation they may find themselves placed, to recol from this place will be hailed with joy by all hands; for lect that they are all members of the same party, standing surely rarely, if ever, was the patience of a large body of upon a common platform, and having common interests to troops, far removed from home and in very irregular and un- subserve. If success attend our efforts, it can only result the city of Richmond have relieved themselves from year to a bleak barren spot, amid countless mountains, with party in the Legislature of our own State, responding to the to-day the consideration of the state of other parts so much as had fallen to their share of the reproach nothing to vary the tiresome and onerous duties of the camp, recommendation of our Whig brethren at the sest of the Genwhich the State of VIRGINIA has incurred among so severely taxed as ours has been. But regularity and sub- eral Government, and in other States of this Union, have deordination still convinue in the respective regiments, and if one clared the expediency of a National Convention. This meathe predominant party in her Senate to the Reso-lutions which had unanimously passed her House look forward with hope to the arrival of the next. . sure has been suggested by the importance of preserving the integrity of our party, in order that we may enter the contest

look forward with hope to the arrival of the next. integrity of our party, in order that we may enter the contest

Four companies of the Virginia regiment have just been with the decided advantage which a UNITED organization ordered to get in readiness to march to Parras, on duty con- must give us. With the various interests that are known to nected with the collection of revenue under recent orders. exist, it would be impossible to move, with any hope of suc-Parras is a considerable town, of about five thousand inhabi- cess, without the interposition of a National Convention, tants, situated in a southwesterly direction from here, and dis- whose decision shall have the effect of presenting the Whig ant some one hundred and twenty miles. The companies vote in its unbroken strength, upon whatever candidate shall detailed on this service are as follow: a light infantry company, Capt. Harper, and companies C, D, and K, under the view of his merits and availability. Such a Convention respective commands of Lieutenants Bryan and Garnett, and constituted as it will be, representing the voice of the people Captain Rowan. Captain Adams's company of Texan ran- in their primary assemblies, cannot fail to respond to the gers will also form part of the expedition; the whole to be wishes of the majority of the Whig voters of this Union. under the command of Captain Harper. From the known peaceable and rather friendly disposition of the population of principles which are believed to be vital to the prosperity Parras and the adjacent country, no hostilities or resistance to of the Government, the members of such a Convention can

hundred miles. The duty of this detachment will be the same as that of the Virginia companies.

have paid flying visits to Parras several times, and had been well received ; but no place on this line beyond Saltillo has yet been regularly garrisoned by our forces, and the new yoke must rest rather uneasily for a while on the good people of the owns I have mentioned.

The Virginia regiment continues to progress at a steady pace in discipline; the general health of the men is also very good. Its excellent commander, Col. Hamtramck, spares no pains or precautions which will tend to the attainment of either of these objects. As an evidence of the high estimation in The Virginia regiment continues to progress at a steady of these objects. As an evidence of the high estimation in which he is held by those under his command, a proposition made a few weeks since to present him with a superb sword and sash, to be paid for by the individual subscriptions of all, of all classes in the regiment, was received with universal acclamation. The necessary amount (about two hundred dollars) was at once subscribed, and the order for the articles forwarded the following day to New Orleans. It is something thus you to see to unite the character of a gentleman and a constitution of that body? A refusal on the part of his friends to the refused in the nominee of a Convention, it seems to be conceded that his election would be certain; but, as an independent candidate, without such endorsement, it cannot be doubted that his such endorsement candidate, without such endorsement, it cannot be doubted that his such endorsement, it cannot be doubted that his such endorsement candidate, without such endorsement, it cannot be doubted that his such endorsement and including a proposition of all having claims in Great Britain, Ireland, France, or Holland, A gentleman of much experience in endorsement, it cannot be doubted that his such endorsement. A gentl these objects. As an evidence of the high estimation in man with the necessarily sterner and more rigid attributes of a to participate in the proceedings of such Convention can have

The weather here at present is delightful, about the temperature of the month of May at home.

THE GRATEFUL MILLINER. -A gentleman from one of the

Chief, by the voice of both nations.—Onendura Standard.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS

A MIXED PARTY MEETING.

A novelty certainly as great as has ever been witnessed in our day, was a "Mass Meeting" held in the city of Baltimore on Monday nightlast, of "citizens without distinction of party friendly to the election of Zachary Taylor to the Presidency." The call for this meeting, which was signed by many names was a warm of the was and no man can disregard those duties who would be true to himself and those great principles of public policy which have so often heretofore contributed to the prosperity and remove of our common country. The achievements of the Whig party glitter upon every page of your public history. The battles that have been fought under that glorious banner have been the battles of your constitution—a strife for equality and a just and proper understanding of the true democratic principles on which your institutions are based. That banner has not been always triumphant smid the storms of posure paralyzed, and must remain so till the next arrival, which "citizens without distinction of party friendly to may be expected in five or six days. Business people, as the election of Zachary Taylor to the Presiwell as every body else, are astounded at the news; and, not dency." The call for this meeting, which was knowing what to expect next, or how to calculate the effects signed by many names, was answered (says the generally in a feverish and unsettled state. Spring trade was DANIEL WARFIELD, Esq. was, on motion of Robert pening with great briskness after the arrival of the treaty from J. BRENT, Esq., appointed President of the Meeting, to assist whom forty-seven Vice Presidents treaty by the Senate at Washington. People were anticipating a were named, and four Secretaries, among whose names such as we recognise belong to some of th most respectable gentlemen of Baltimore.

Addresses were delivered on the occasion WM. H. COLLINS, JESSE HUNT, and C. H. PITTS, Esqs., and also by the Hon. Reverny Jourson.

The Resolutions submitted to the Meeting declarin substance, that the interests of the country require that the President should be a pariot, who will "award the trusts of the People to virtue and talent," " without disfranchising opinions or party's sake:" that " the trusts welfare of the Republic now requires an Executive Chief not committed to extreme opinions;" that "the honor and the well-being of the nation "demand, particularly now, "to be committed to untrammelled hands;" that Gen. Tay-LOR " is conspicuously indicated by the public voice and his own merits for the first place in thenation :" and that " a State Taylor Convention for the adoption of measures to secure his election "ought to be held at Baltimore on the 26th day of April next.

There seems to be some difference of opinion as to whether these resolutions were adopted by a majority of the persons present. A correspondent of the American says:

"When Mr. Pirrs put the resolutions to vote, there was a loud response in the affirmative; but, when the noes were For the truth of this statement, the writer appeals, with a perfect confidence that their opinions will sustain him, to any fair and impartial men who were present; and he can hardly believe that even the gentlemen on the stand themselves can deny that, to make the very best of it, the noes were at least as nu-

The Reporter of the American says that the " resolutions were adopted;" so does the Reporter of the Sun; and the Clipper says:

"Mr. Pirrs put the preamble and resolutions to vote; but determine whether they were carried or not, we confess our inability. The 'ayes' were deafening, and the 'nees' shook the building. The chair decided that they were adopted."

The Meeting appointed Delegates to represent the city of Baltimore in the Convention proposed by one of their resolutions, and then adjourned. Determined to be no more Mischief-makers than

President-makers, having, out of respect to our friends in Baltimore, given this account of their doings, we deliver it to our readers without comment. PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG STATE CENTRAL

At a meeting of the resident members of the Whig State Central Committee in the city of Baltimore, on the 21st instant, THOMAS SWANN, Esq., Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to the Voters of the State, submitted the same for the consideration of the meeting; which, having been read, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the members of the committee, and published in all the Whig newspapers of the State.

The following concluding part of the Address is of a character appealing to the Whigs of every State in the Union as much as to those of Maryland, and we therefore lend our aid to give it as wide a circulation as it deserves :

EXTRACT PROM THE ADDRESS.

"In view, fellow-citizens, of the distracting claims fof the friends of the several gentlemen spoken of as candidates] be deemed most suitable, after a calm and dispassionate re-

the execution of the orders of our Government are expected. | countenance no individual preferences which are not in har-Col. Clarke, of the second Mississippians, is also ordered mony with their duty as members of the Whig party. Whoto report to the commanding general at Monterey to receive ever is most likely to ensure success it will be the duty no orders; destination and duty unknown, but supposed to be less than the inclination of such a body to recommend to Mazapael, a town of similar size to Parras, and to the south- the suffrages of the American people. It would be difward of the direction to it, distant from here some ninety or a side at this late day a usage which has become a part of the hundred miles. The duty of this detachment will be the same as that of the Virginia companies.

These will be the first American troops that have taken formal possession of the territory of Mexico so far in this direction. It is true, parties of rangers and regular dragoons numerous favorites, claiming the support of large and impor-tant interests, it is not possible that all can be equally successful; and without that free interchange of opinion, in esti-mating the strength and availability of each, with a view to compromise and submission to the will of the majority, it is useless to hope for results which the united strength of the Whig party, and this alone, will enable us to secomplish.

"Where the leading object is reform, and the enforcement

no other effect than to increase the strength of other and perhaps less available candidates. Such a party, constituted with a view to independent action, while it might contribute to the defeat of his nomination as the choice of the Convention, would be powerless as to any salutary influence which they could hope to exercise in such an emergency. They would occupy an anomalous position between the two great parties, with the power perhaps to defeat the wishes of that with whom Could hope to exercise in such an energoncy. They would hope to exercise in such an energoncy. They would be provinced went to a fashionable establishment in Paris to purchase a bonnet for his wife, which he requested the mistress of the establishment to select for him. The lady selected a very elegant hat, and, when the gentleman inquired the price, she answered that it had been paid for. The gentleman was much surprised, and desired an explanation. "Sir," said the lady, "ten years ago you bought some apples of a little girl in the streets of Paris. The poor child had not enough to change a gold piece which you gave her, and when she mentioned that money till she had enough to change it. The little apple merchant now stands before you. I have married a rich man, and must beg of you to accept the hat as a testimony of my gratitude for a gift which saved my poor mother from much suffering."—London paper.

"Lim." with the power perhaps to defeat the wishes of that with whom they have heretofore acted, and with whose principles they are identified, but with no power to control the independent action of either. The auxiliary Democratic aid which is expected to an extent which would justify the lasting injury which must be inflicted upon the Whig party. The Democratic supporters of General Taylor require no conciliation at our hands. Such a combination may eventually wean us from our party obligations and attachments, but it could not centrel one cardinal principle of their political organization, or contribute to those necessary and salutary reforms in the administration of the General Government which are so loudly called for by the melancholy condition of our public affairs.

"It becomes, then, the solemn duty of this committee to urge upon the Whig party of the State of Manyland the absolute

upon the Whig party of the State of Maryland the absolute necessity of an adherence to their existing organization. What-ever may be the nomination of a National Convention, it is our duty to lay aside individual preferences and look to the

great object to be accomplished. We have paramount duties

banner has not been always triumphant amid the storms of po-litical excitement; but it must ever be, now and hereafter, the rallying point of the friends of constitutional government; and we call upon you, Whigs of the State of Maryland, to come together once more under its broad folds, and to buckle on your armor for a contest which involves so much of weal or wo to our common interests.

Signed by Thomas Swann, I. Nevitt Steele, Isaac Munroe, George Brown, J. P. Kennedy, John Pickell, George E. Sangston, George Av. Spreckelson, Robert H. Coleman, Trueman Cross. O. C. Tiffany, S. Collins, John H. Duvall, J. Morrison Harris, Coleman Yellott, William Chesnut, Joseph Simms.

LOUISIANA IN LINE!

At a meeting of the Whig State Convention of LOUISIANA, held at New Orleans on the 14th instant, to take into consideration the recommendation of the Whig Members of Congress that a National Convention be held at Philadelphia on the 7th of June next to select suitable candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, the following proceedings took place, viz:

The Convention was called to order by Mr. SYKES, or whose motion the Hon. WALTER BRASHEAR, of the parish of St. Mary, was appointed President.

The following persons were then called upon to act as Vice Presidents, namely: Hon. C. L. Swayze, of the parish of St. Landry; T. R. Gaudet, St. James; H. C. Thibodeaux, Terrebonne; M. C. Garcia, Jefferson; F. L. Dial, Claiborne; Wm. S. Scott, Madison; Stephen Duncan, St. Mary; T. D. Hailam, St. Landry; O. St. Amand, St. Charles; T. B. B. de St. Clair, St. Martin; J. H. Landry, Ascension; J. V. Dupuy, Iberville; Wm. G. Mills, Vermillion; A. Mather, St. James; J. B. Smith, Natchitoches; Winchester Hall, Lafourche Int.; L. Broussard, St. Martin; J. Watkins, Orleans; A. Booin, Orleans; C. Bienvenu, St. Bernard; Wm. Freret, Orleans; Wm. C. G. Claiborne, Orleans; Andrew Oliver, Orleans.

And Messrs. Cyprien Dufour, A. L. Saunders, and F. A. Lumsden, were appointed Secretaries.

The Passipart explained that the object for which the The following persons were then called upon to act as Vice

The PRESIDENT explained that the object for which the meeting had assembled was to respond to the call for a WHIG-NATIONAL CONVENTION to be held in Philadelphia, in June next, and to appoint Delegates to said Convent

On motion, a Committee of seven were appointed for the purpose of draughting resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. The following persons were then placed on said committee, viz: T. G. Hunt, J. L. Mathewson, R. M. Graham, C. B. McKiernan, Julien Landry, P. Pandely, The following resolutions were, after a short recess, report-

ed by said Committee, and received with immense applause : "Whereas the Whigs of Louisiana deem an adhere the principles of the Whig party necessary to uphold the system of American liberty, to preserve the Union, to maintain the honor and promote the welfare of the nation, and to secure a pure and efficient administration of Government according to the principles of the constitution; and whereas that adherence demands the united action of all the Whies of the Union in the support of firm, upright, able, and experienced Whigs for the highest offices of the Government :

" Resolved, That the Whigs of Louisiana approve the call of a National Whig Convention, to assemble at Philadelphia on the 7th of June next, to nominate Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States at the coming election.

" Resolved, That eighteen persons be appointed as delegates to represent the Whigs of Louisiana in said Convention, and as such to exercise a sound and untrammelled discretion. " Resolved, that the Whigs of Louisians will heartily support the nominees of the National Whig Convention.

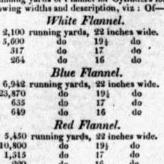
The resolutions were put to vote and adopted unanimously. and the following Delegates were elected, viz : Messrs. Walter Brashear, Allen Pearse, Chas. M. Contad, Felix Labatut, Philip Maher, Benjamin F. Winchester, Samuel J. Peters, Preston W. Farrar, O. B. Jackson, S. S. Prentiss, G. B. Duncan, James M. Wray, J. O. Pierson, M. Hurley, Lafayette Saunders, Wm. H. Sparks, Cuthbert

Bullitt, James Ritchie. The Convention was afterwards addressed by Messrs. S. S. PRENTISS and RANDALL HUNT, and then adjourned sine die

FLANNEL FOR CYLINDERS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
MARCH 24, 1848.

P. ROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock
P. M. of Monday, the first day of May next, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yards at Boston, New York,
and Norfolk, sixty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-two
(68,162) running yards of Flannel for Cylinders for the Navy,
of the following widths and description, viz: Of—



One-third of each width and color to be delivered at each of he Navy Yards herein before named, the colors to b deep.

The Flannel to be made wholly of wool, and that of good

nality, to be twilled, to have even selvages on both edges, or weigh not less than three-fourths of an ounce avoirdupois

Samples of the quality may be seen on application to the Commandants of the Yards named.

The Flannel to be subjected to such chemical or other tests and inspection as the Bureau may authorize or direct; to be delivered (free of charges to the United States) by the first day

of August next.

Bonds with two approved sureties in one-halt the estimated amount of contract will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until the contract ball be accordated.

shall be completed,
Proposals to be scaled, and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Flannel for the Navy."

To be published three times a week in the Union and Natimal Intelligencer, Washington; Republican and Argus and Sun, Baltimore; Pennsylvanian and Public Ledger, Philadel-phia; Journal of Commerce and Evening Post, New York; Morning Post and Courier, Boston; Enquirer, Richmond. mar 25—3tawtd

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Numbers 43 and 44 of the PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

NEANDER'S LIFE OF CHRIST.
Volumes six and seven of the LIVES OF THE LORD
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VAGARIES AND WAGGERIS, by W. E. Burton, mar 25

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

HAVING purchased Mr. E. Hall's interest in this establishment we beg leave to inform our friends and the travelling community that the house is now open for the reception of visiters.

Its situation being only a few minutes' walk from the railroad depot and the Capitol renders it one of the most desirable locations, it is well in the city.

By giving our personal attention to our gues's, we hope to merit a share of public patronage.

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